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BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year

1966

W. J. Morrissey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

H. D. STANWORTH  
M.Inst.Mun.E., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector



# BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1966 - 1967

Chairman . . . . . T. Taylor J.P.

Vice-Chairman . . . . . E. Bown

## Parishes.


## Councillors.

Alderwasley . . . . .	P.J. Chadfield
Allestree . . . . .	(A.S. Morrell (P. Sims (W.A. Welch (from July 1966) (W. Oates
Ashleyhay and Idridgehay . . . . .	Dr. G.F. Keatinge
Crich . . . . .	(J. Briggs (W. Bower
Darley Abbey . . . . .	(T. Taylor J.P. (W. Bradley
Denby . . . . .	(T.R.E. Musson (E.C. Partridge
Dethick, Lea and Holloway . . . . .	T.B. Thorpe
Duffield . . . . .	(W.M. Cockain (E.S. Hanbury (deceased 1.5.67). (D.K. Hawley
Hazelwood . . . . .	Mrs. H.E.B. Pulvertaft J.P.
Holbrook . . . . .	Miss E.A. Sheldon
Horsley . . . . .	Mrs. O.M. Dawes
Horsley Woodhouse . . . . .	G.P. Smith
Kedleston and Quarndon . . . . .	W.G. Sanderson
Kilburn . . . . .	(C. Dodd (E. Bown
Kirk Langley and Mackworth . . . . .	W.J. Unwin
Mapperley . . . . .	J. Wood
Pentrich . . . . .	A.J. Meller
Ravensdale Park and Weston Underwood . . . . .	Mrs. B.E. Nixon
Shipley . . . . .	W.H.E. Thorpe
Shottle and Postern . . . . .	A.G. Busby
Smalley . . . . .	(H. Woodhouse (W. Clarke-Taylor
South Wingfield . . . . .	(D.F. Hamilton (A.F. Lineham
Turnditch and Windley . . . . .	V. Barber

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

All members of the Council.

Chairman . . . . . J. Briggs  
Vice-Chairman . . . . . A.G. Busby



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF  
THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT  
COUNCIL

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Medical Officer of Health.

W.J. Morrissey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

H.D. Stanworth, M.Inst., Mun.E., M.R.S.H.,  
Chartered Municipal Engineer.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

S.M. Carruthers, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Mun.B.I.

District Public Health Inspectors.

E.N. Morgan, M.A.P.H.I.

J.B. Sheard, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Senior Clerk.

Miss J.M. Crooks.

General Clerk/Shorthand Typist.

Mrs. G.N. Cotton



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
TO THE BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Field Head House,  
Chesterfield Road,  
Belper, Derby.  
DE5 1FE.

31st July, 1967.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district as at June 1966, was 38,020, an increase of 470 over that for 1965. In estimating the population, the Registrar General states that account has been taken of the final figures produced by the Census carried out in April, 1961.

The total number of live births registered during the year was 640, a decrease of 28 on the 1965 figures.

Deaths occurring in 1966 amounted to 350, (i.e. 181 males and 169 females), 38 less than last year when the total was made up of 216 males and 172 females.

Deaths from cancer of all sites numbered 55, 10 less than last year. This represents 15.7% of the total deaths registered and lung cancer was classed as being responsible for 14 deaths, an increase of 2 on the previous year's figures. Heart diseases caused 140 deaths, that is 40% of the total deaths registered, and vascular lesions caused 54 deaths, 15.43% of the total.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 18.9 for England and Wales was again the lowest ever recorded in this country. The general trend was also reflected in this area with a rate of 7.81 compared with 11.98 for the previous year.

A total of 332 notifications of infectious diseases were recorded during the year, made up as follows :- 311 Measles, 3 Scarlet Fever, 2 Pneumonia, 4 Tuberculosis Respiratory, 2 Tuberculosis Non-Respiratory, 4 Whooping Cough, 2 Dysentery and 4 Food Poisoning.

It will be noted that four cases of food poisoning were recorded this year as against none for the preceeding year. Details are given as to the cause of the infection in my report, but I wish to emphasise that it was only because the housewife herself contacted my Department did we hear of this case as the family concerned did not consider it necessary to call in their family doctor. It is only by the notification and investigation of cases of food poisoning can official steps be taken to reduce the number of people open to this infection and to possible loss of working days through illness.



I am again pleased to report that further "Health Education" lectures were given in 1966. Further details are given in Mr. Stanworth's section of the report, but for myself I wish to say how we gladly accept any invitations to give talks or lectures to any type or size of audience.

I have once again, Ladies and Gentlemen, to place on record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and of the Council for their help and for their sympathetic consideration of proposals laid before them during the year. I have also to express my gratitude to the General Practitioners, Health Visitors, and District Nurses for their help and co-operation, to the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Public Health Inspector for their support and assistance and to the staff of my Department for their untiring efforts during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W.J.Morrissey

Medical Officer of Health.



## PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND COMPOSITION OF THE AREA.

The Rural District of Belper lies in the south of Derbyshire and is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Matlock and the Chesterfield Rural District, on the south by the County Borough of Derby, the South East Derbyshire Rural District and the Repton Rural District, on the east by the Urban District of Alferton, Ripley, Heanor and Ilkeston Borough, and on the west by the Wirksworth Urban and Ashbourne Rural Districts. The altitude of the area varies considerably from 150' O.D. at Darley Abbey in the south to 1,000' O.D. in the north at Ashleyhay. The River Derwent entering the rural district at Lea Wood on the 260 feet contour, flows from north to south dividing the area fairly equally into east and west. The eastern parishes are where the industries are found and the residential and agricultural parishes are sited chiefly on the west bank of the river.

A circle of approximately 10 miles radius, struck from the Council Offices, encloses the 28 parishes which are under the Council's administration.

Representation on the Rural District Council varies, one parish sending four councillors and in another instance one representative sits for two parishes. The total representation is 34 councillors.

## PRINCIPAL LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The principal local industries are Deep Coal Mining, Wire Drawing, Colour Pigment Manufacture, Pottery and China Ware making and decoration, Aluminium Smelting, Agriculture, and Cotton and Knitwear manufacturing.

## STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area of District	48,074 acres
Population 1961 Census	33,362
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1966	38,020
Number of houses, flats, shops with houses, hotels and boarding houses	13,572
Rateable Value at 31.3.67.	£1,365,525
Sum represented by penny rate	£5,599. 14. 0.
Rate in the £ <b>Common Charges</b>	10. 1d.
Total loan debt	£2,376,572
Debt for housing only	£1,995,305
Loan debt for sewerage	£115,565
Houses erected during the calendar year :-	
by Council	66
by Private Enterprise	268

# VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	319	321	640
Legitimate	308	310	618
Illegitimate	11	11	22
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			16.84
Area Comparability Factor			0.99
Adjusted Birth Rate			16.66
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1966			17.77

Illegitimate Live Births - formed 3.43% of the total live births.

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	5	3	8
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births			12.34
Still Birth Rate England and Wales for 1966			15.3

## Total Live and Still Births.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	324	324	648
Legitimate	313	313	626
Illegitimate	11	11	22

## Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	5	-	5
Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	1	-	1

## Infant Mortality Rates.

Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.81
Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales for 1966	18.9
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	6.47
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	45.45

## Neo-Natal (deaths under 4 weeks).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	5	-	5
Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births			7.81
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1966			12.9

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	5	—	5
Legitimate	4	—	4
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births			7.81
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1966			11.1

Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	10	3	13
Legitimate	9	3	12
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births			20.06
Perinatal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1966			26.3

Maternal Mortality.

Number of Deaths	1 Female	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births		1.54

<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
	181	169	350

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	9.21
Area Comparability Factor	1.05
Adjusted Death Rate	9.67
England and Wales Death Rate for 1966	11.7

Deaths from Cancer (all forms).

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
32	23	55

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus.

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
12	2	14

## DEATHS.

During the year 350 deaths were registered (181 Males and 169 Females).

The Crude Death Rate therefore stands at 9.21 per 1,000 population. This figure must be multiplied by the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General to make allowances for the way in which sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition the death rate comparability factor has been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institution in each area. When the crude death rate is multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor, it is comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

The Comparability Factor for this area is 1.05 and the Crude Death Rate when multiplied by the Factor, gives an adjusted death rate of 9.67.

Cancer was responsible for 55 deaths (32 Males and 23 Females), vascular lesions of the nervous system was classed as responsible for 54 deaths (20 Males and 34 Females) and coronary disease (angina) caused 93 deaths. Taking all heart diseases together the total number of deaths from these diseases was 140 (77 Males and 63 Females).

Bronchitis was the cause of 14 deaths (the same as in 1965) and Pneumonia caused 11 deaths (18 in 1965). There were 6 deaths from Influenza (as compared to none in 1965), and deaths from "Other diseases of the respiratory system" numbered 1.

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis as compared with 2 deaths in 1965. This is to my mind an achievement, one only has to look back to 1946 to find we had 11 deaths and in 1956 5 deaths.



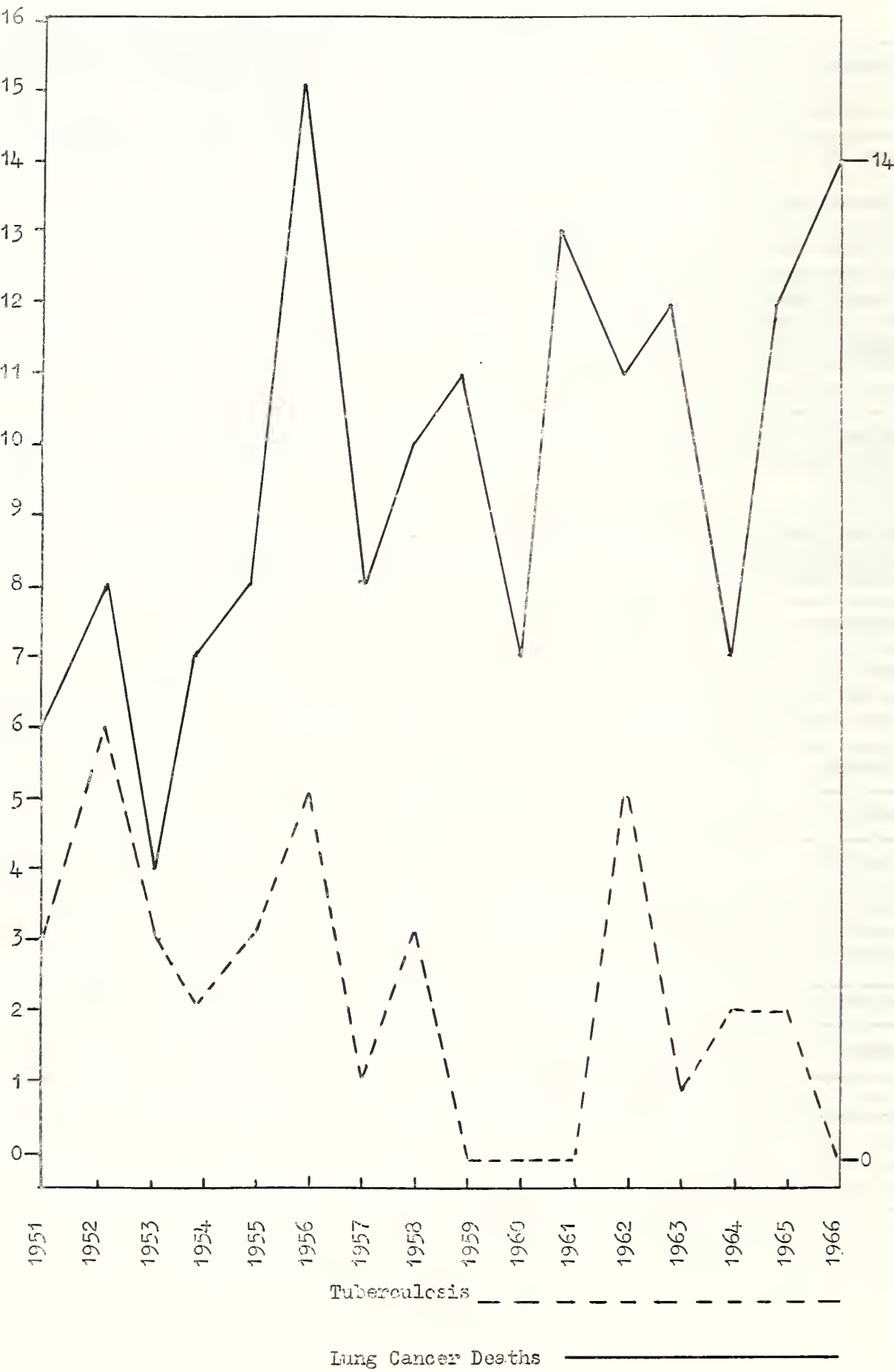
# CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1966.

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered during 1966.

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	1	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	2	14
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	11	28
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	3	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	34	54
Coronary disease, angina	55	38	93
Hypertension with heart disease	3	2	5
Other heart disease	19	23	42
Other circulatory disease	13	17	30
Influenza	1	5	6
Pneumonia	5	6	11
Bronchitis	7	7	14
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	6	17
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5
All other accidents	3	4	7
Totals	181	169	350

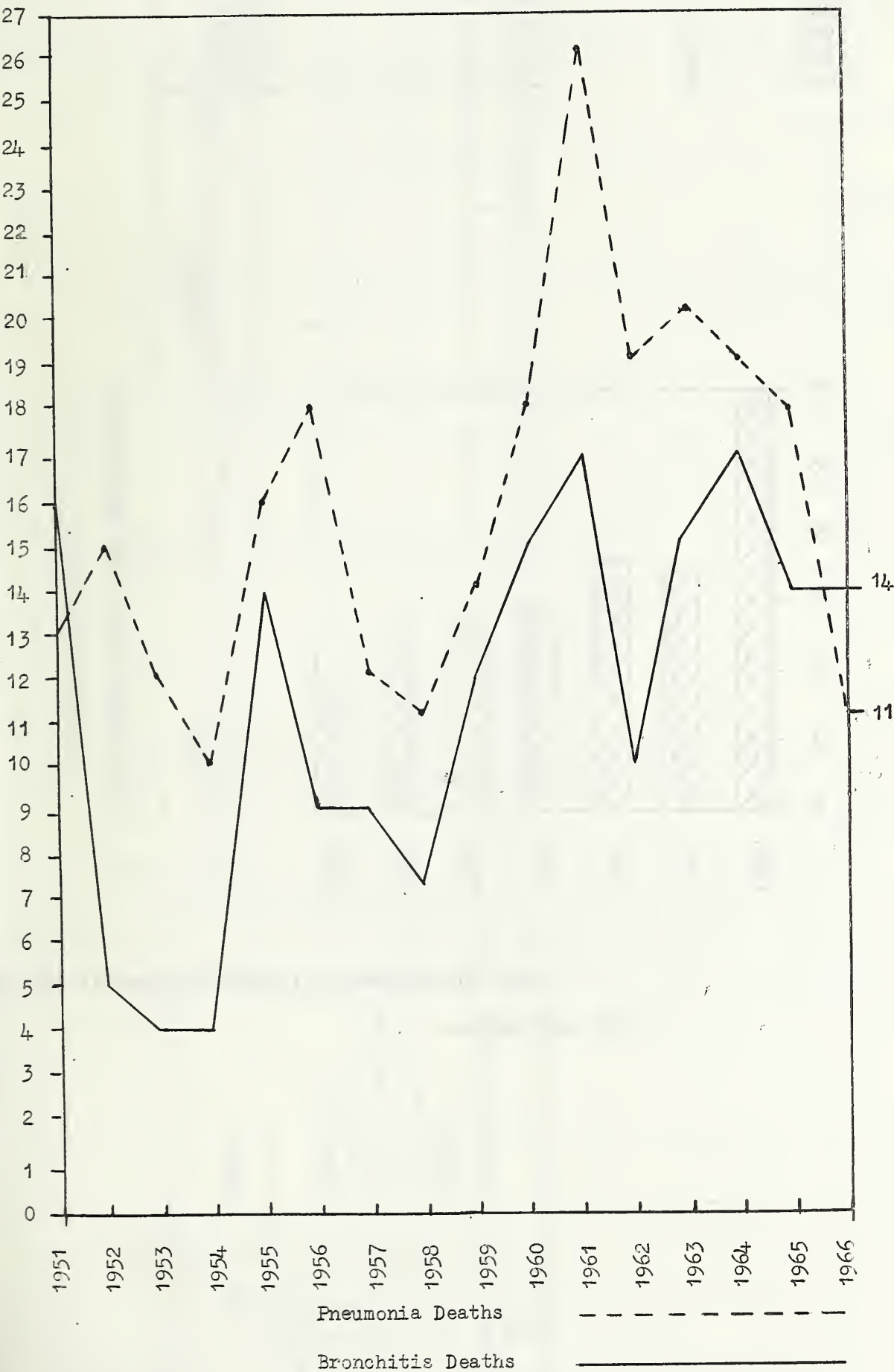
DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS AND LUNG CANCER.

This graph shows the rise and fall in the number of deaths from tuberculosis and lung cancer during the past 16 years.



OTHER CHEST DISEASES.

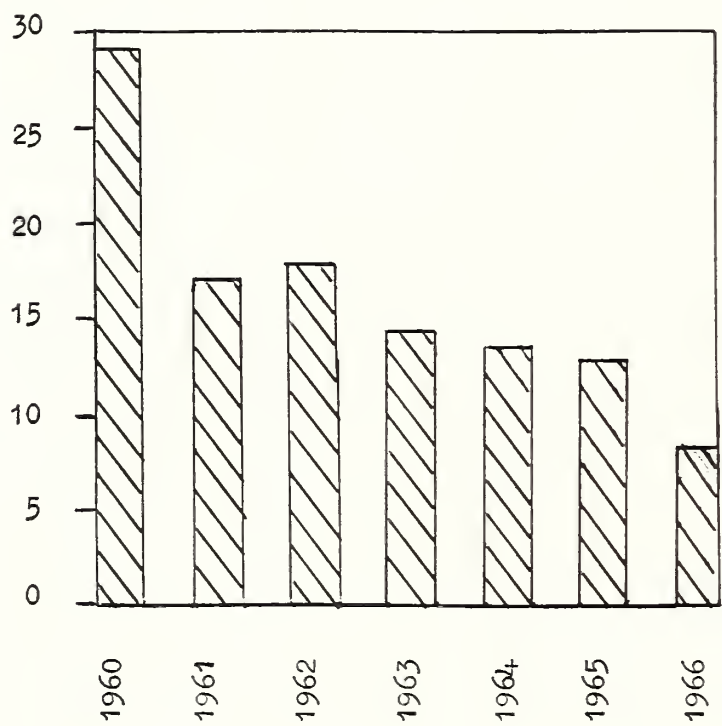
This graph shows the variation in the number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia over the last 16 years.





During the past seven years the number of infantile deaths have been as follows :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.</u>
1960	5	9	28.93
1961	5	4	16.69
1962	-	11	18.15
1963	3	6	14.11
1964	3	5	12.74
1965	4	4	11.98
1966	5	-	7.81



This table shows the Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

INFANTILE DEATHS 1966.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES AND AGE AT DEATH.

SEX		CAUSES	MONTHS														Totals
			WEEKS														
			Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-12		
M	F																
2	-	Prematurity	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1	-	Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	-	Asphyxia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Totals	5		5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A total of 332 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year. This shows a decrease of 20 on the number notified during 1965. Measles still formed the greater portion of the total number, there being 311 cases of this disease notified.

### MEASLES.

311 cases were notified; again the 5-9 year group had the most notifiable cases (145).

### SCARLET FEVER.

3 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified.

### PNEUMONIA.

2 cases of Pneumonia were notified, 1 in the unknown age group and 1 in the 25 and over year age group.

### TUBERCULOSIS RESPIRATORY.

4 cases were notified, 2 in January, 1 in April, 1 in December, 3 cases were in the 25 and over age group and the other one in the 5-9 year age group. Notifications related to patients living in Holbrook (2), Mapperley (1), and Smalley (1).

### TUBERCULOSIS NON-RESPIRATORY.

2 cases were notified this year as compared with 4 last year, both relating to patients in the over 25 year age group.

### WHOOPING COUGH.

4 cases were notified this year as compared with 6 last year.

### DYSENTERY.

2 cases of Dysentery were notified this year, both relating to patients living in the Smalley area.

### FOOD POISONING.

4 cases of food poisoning were notified; all 4 patients living at Allestree were members of the same family. The causal organism was staphylococcus aureus and pork luncheon meat was found to be the vehicle of infection. Further samples of food stuffs taken a day later at the two shops involved, revealed no further infection, but the opportunity was taken to emphasise to all the shop assistants the constant need for personal as well as shop cleanliness.

# Parochial Distribution.

The following table shows parochial distribution of cases of infectious disease notified during the year :

Parishes.	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	T.B.Respiratory	T.B.Non-Respiratory	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Totals
Alderwasley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
Allestree	133	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	139
Ashleyhay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crich	33	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	34
Darley Abbey	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Denby	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Dethick, Lea & Holloway	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Duffield	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Hazelwood	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Holbrook	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Horsley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horsley Woodhouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idridgehay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kedleston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
Kilburn	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6
Kirk Langley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mackworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mapperley	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Pentrich	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Quarndon	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ravensdale Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shottle & Postern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipley	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Smalley	5	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	10
South Wingfield	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Turnditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weston Underwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	311	3	2	4	2	4	2	4	332

No notifications of the following diseases were received :-

Smallpox, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Poliomyelitis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Meningococcal Septicaemia and Acute Encephalitis.

Four cases of infectious disease were removed to hospital.



# Age Incidence of Cases of Infectious Disease.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease notified by age group.

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1 Year	1-1	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and Over	Totals
Measles	4	3	28	36	38	45	145	10	1	1	311
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
T.B. Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
T.B. Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Totals	5	3	29	36	40	46	151	12	3	7	332

## Infectious Diseases.

The following tables shows the rise and fall of the various notifiable diseases since 1961 :-

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Measles	477	25	677	151	315	311
Scarlet Fever	2	9	14	11	10	3
Pneumonia	13	6	7	5	8	2
T.B. Respiratory	8	6	3	6	4	4
T.B. Non-Respiratory	3	4	1	1	4	2
Whooping Cough	9	-	13	13	6	4
Opthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	1	1	-	-	2	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	1	-	-	2	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	1	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	7	1	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	3	-	-	-	4
Meningococcal Septicaemia	-	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	513	62	718	189	352	332

The following table shows the notifications of infectious diseases

received month by month throughout the year.

Diseases.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Measles	4	-	12	9	113	104	18	10	1	1	1	38	311
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
T.B. Respiratory	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
T.B. Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Totals	6	3	13	11	114	108	18	10	2	1	6	40	332

### B.C.G. Vaccination.

The two schemes in operation, that is the scheme administered by the Chest Physicians on the one hand and the County Council Scheme on the other, continued to operate throughout the year. The Scheme administered by the Chest Physicians is limited to children who have been in contact with cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and the County Council Scheme is for school children of the age of 13 years and upwards.

### DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

No case of Diphtheria has been notified in the district since 1946, and none occurred during the year under review.

I am indebted to Dr. J.B.S. Morgan, County Medical Officer, who has kindly supplied the following details regarding Diphtheria Immunisations carried out during the year in this district.

Record cards received during the year in respect of children immunised during the year.

Primary Immunisations	-	626
Booster Injections	-	585

This gives a very serious decrease of 97 primary immunisations but the booster injections were 40 up as compared with last year's figures.

### POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

It gives me great pleasure once again to report that no confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year, but freedom from infection can only be maintained if parents continue to bring their children for vaccination.

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS.

Arrangements for immunisation against these two complaints is available through the Derbyshire County Council and the same arrangements remained in force throughout the year. Injections are given at the County Council Clinic, or by the General Practitioners and booster doses are given after the recommended interval has elapsed.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

These two Acts give authority to secure necessary care and attention for persons who :-

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic diseases, or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

It was not found necessary to take any formal action under these Acts during the year.



EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY (COMMONLY CALLED SMEAR TESTS FOR CANCER OF THE NECK OF THE WOMB).

Derbyshire County Council accepts the value of exfoliative cytology in the early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix of the uterus, and since the 29th June, 1964, the County Health Committee has agreed to some of their medical staff collecting smears for cytological examination at certain County Council Clinics, and these facilities are now available at :

Belper Clinic, Field Lane, Belper.

Derby Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby.

Matlock Clinic, Lime Avenue, Matlock.

Ripley Clinic, Derby Road, Ripley.

Anyone requiring this examination should contact the Health Visitor at any of these Clinics.

The County Medical Officer of Health has consulted with the Local Medical Committee and it has been agreed that the patient's own doctor should have the opportunity of deciding whether to collect the smears himself or to let this be done by one of the medical officers employed at a County Council Clinic.

SUPERANNUATION ACTS 1937/1953.

During the year a total of 15 medical examinations were carried out on members of the staff prior to their being admitted to the Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes. Of this number 10 were office staff and 5 were manual workers.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council) 121a Osmaston Road, Derby, (Telephone No. Derby 45597).

The following table shows the result of examinations carried out at the Public Health Laboratory of specimens submitted by the Department during 1966.

TYPE OF EXAMINATION.	Positive	Negative	Total
Faecal Specimens - (Salmonella Typhoid and Paratyphoid or Dysentery)	-	8	8
Canned Food -			
Minced Beef with Onion and Gravy (Purity)	-	1	1
Corned Beef (Purity)	-	2	2
Pork Luncheon Meat from house (Purity)	1	-	1
Pork Luncheon Meat from Retail Shop (Purity)	-	1	1
Ham on the bone from Retail Shop (Purity)	-	1	1

Specimens taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Laboratory, and the results are not communicated to this Department except when a positive result leads to a notification under the Infectious Diseases Regulations.

### HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Cases of Tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Centre, Green Lane, Derby. (Telephone No. Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital or Walton Hospital, Chesterfield.

Cases of other infectious diseases occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

All admissions and discharges of cases of infectious diseases including Tuberculosis, are notified to me as the District Medical Officer of Health.

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector  
to the Belper Rural District Council.

Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Field Head House,  
Chesterfield Road,  
Belper, Derby.  
DE5 1FE.

31st July, 1967.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the work undertaken by the Public Health Department during the year 1966.

One of the major concerns of the Department was the attempt to improve the collection of refuse in the eastern parishes, involving considerable time in meetings with the men and trade union officials. The collection deteriorated to an unacceptable level, until early in 1967, when five men were dismissed from the service. A weekly collection is now maintained by both the teams involved, and on occasion the week's work is cleared by four men where previously it was argued that the work could not be carried out by five men within the week. The improvement is to the advantage of the workmen and the householders.

The inspection of food premises is receiving increasing attention by the Inspectors, and this combined with the amount of publicity and educational talks must be reflected in improved standards. There is evidence of an increasing awareness of the public to the necessity for good hygienic standards, and shortcomings in the condition of goods delivered to householders is frequently reported to Public Health Departments. These complaints are more often in connection with conditions due to the age of the commodity rather than any negligent or faulty processing, and the proper rotation of stock would eliminate many of the complaints.

The occasional appearance of caravans on unlicensed sites, leading to complaints from near-by residents and road users, causes work in following up requests to move, and many unpleasant incidents. The occupiers of these caravans, which are usually located on road side grass verges, generally engage in collecting scrap material in the area for about ten days, and then move to another area. The vans are usually lacking proper sanitary accommodation and no suitable water supply is available on the sites. The Inspectors do their utmost to try and keep these sites clear but in the event of obstinacy by the occupiers there is little that the Inspectors can do.

There are few houses left to be dealt with by way of demolition or closing under the Housing Acts. Of the 76 houses included in a recent return to the Ministry as suitable for inclusion in clearance areas, 15 are scheduled as of architectural or historical interest, and 26 are houses in areas where the Minister previously refused to confirm orders. A total of 42 houses were included as individually unfit houses, of which 6 have now been demolished, 2 modernised, 1 converted into a shop and a large proportion of the remainder have elderly owner-occupiers who do not wish to be disturbed.

The works of improvement by way of the provision of bathrooms and other amenities, with the assistance of a grant, continued steadily.

Factories, offices, and shops, are receiving attention to maintain satisfactory conditions as to sanitary accommodation, and to obtain improvement in cleanliness, heating, lighting, ventilation, and general conditions in offices and shops. Proposals for new premises submitted under the Building Regulations need not give complete information as to requirements under the Factories Act, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, but co-operation with the Surveyor's Department, often leads to amendments to proposals at the design and planning stage.

I continue to have the full support of the Public Health Committee, for which I am grateful, and the co-operation of all other members of the staff, to whom my thanks are due for willing assistance in preparation of schemes and reports.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H.D. Stanworth

Chief Public Health Inspector.



## SCAVENGING.

The whole of the district is covered by the Council's direct labour scheme for the collection of house refuse, the emptying of pail closets, and the emptying of cesspools, and septic tanks.

### House Refuse Collection.

The seven districts into which the area is divided for the purpose of house refuse collection have varying sizes of teams, depending on the extent to which the districts are built up. The western parishes team comprises two men only with one lorry, because of the scattered nature of the properties served, whereas for Allestree, Darley Abbey, and part of Quarndon there are two teams, each consisting of a driver-loader and four collectors with the latest types of lorry which compact the load. The remainder of Quarndon with Duffield, employs one lorry with a driver-loader and two collectors but one additional loader divides his times between these three teams. The northern district employs eight men on one large capacity lorry and one smaller capacity lorry to facilitate the collection in the many steep and narrow lanes which have to be negotiated and for this reason the district cannot be easily divided into two separate collecting areas. One other workman assists with refuse collection in the north but he is also part-time tip attendant, paper baler and odd job man. The eastern parishes are served by two teams, each consisting of a driver-loader and four collectors, and long draw-out negotiations have continued to persuade the men to accept the incentive bonus scheme.

Because of the heavy work involved as driver-loader and to cover contingencies of holidays and sickness, certain men have been designated driver-loader in addition to the drivers in charge of vehicles, and the three men so designated are employed as driver-loader for the larger portion of their time, giving relief to other drivers.

The total labour force of 35 men, under the control of a General Foreman, employed on house refuse collection, have eight lorries in constant use, working from three depots, Crich, Duffield and Kilburn, and one spare lorry is kept licensed for use in the event of break-down or repair and maintenance on other vehicles.

### Refuse Tips.

The Darley Abbey tip owned by the Council, continues to receive the whole of the refuse from the southern and western parishes, and in recent months has also received the refuse from the eastern parishes because of the difficulty in tipping at Sandy Lane, Horsley, a rented tip. Sandy Lane is being retained until other tipping facilities can be obtained in the eastern parishes, when Sandy Lane will be sealed and restored. Eleven loads a day, from Paxit compression lorries, are delivered to Darley Abbey, and the tip attendant carries out reasonable controlled tipping and with the assistance of the Rodent Operator minimises to the utmost the presence of vermin and insect life.

House refuse from the northern parishes is shared between the Council owned tip at the Old Ganister Workings, Inns Lane, South Wingfield, and the rented tip at Hilt's Quarry, Crich, the two lorries delivering 5 loads a day.

### Salvage Collection.

All teams except two on the eastern parishes collect clean waste paper and other materials to recover as salvage. The use of a trailer considerably increases the cost of the road fund licence and insurance of a lorry, and in parts of the district the use of a trailer on the lorry is impossible, and for these reasons there are only three trailers in use, the remaining teams collecting in sacks.

A manual paper press at Duffield depot keeps one man employed full time on paper baling and another manual press at the Crich depot is used by one man who is employed on a variety of jobs.

During the year ended 31st March, 1967, 94 tons. 15 cwt. 1 qr. of waste paper was collected and sold, realising, £706.10.10d. and during the same period the sale of scrap metal and rags realised £116.1.2d. making a total of £822.12.0d.

### Pail Closet and Cesspool Emptying.

The weekly emptying of approximately 500 pail closets and the periodical emptying of cesspools, is now undertaken by one driver and one loader, with some weekly assistance from one other driver and loader from the house refuse teams on the ever increasing work of cesspool emptying. Since the introduction of the Scheme for the free emptying of cesspools every three months at the request of the owner or occupier of houses, the weekly demand on the men's time on cesspool emptying has increased as the service has become known to the public. A number of new houses have been built in areas where no public sewer is available and when a cesspool is provided the flow from the modern house with a bathroom is such as to necessitate very frequent emptying. The frequent demand from a few houses, often requiring several visits in order to do one complete emptying, and involving a long journey to empty the vehicle, adds to the difficulties of satisfactorily maintaining this service.

A move in the right direction is that the Building Regulations, 1965 require all new cesspools to be of 4,000 gallons capacity.

### Cost of Scavenging.

The gross cost of house refuse collection and disposal, nightsoil collection and cesspool emptying for the year ended the 31st March, 1967, totalled £50,531. 3. 8d. An income of £361.11.9d. from cesspool emptying, refuse tipping fees, trade refuse charges, etc., gives a nett expenditure of £50,170, the equivalent of a rate of 8.96 pence in the pound, or an average cost of £3.13.11d. per house for the year.

### HEALTH EDUCATION.

Many more requests were received this year for various talks to be given to groups of people, and all requests were met. This side of the Public Health Inspector's duties will in future years become of more importance and the emphasis on hygiene generally will mean a greater effort in enlarging the knowledge of the public generally and food handlers in particular.

The subjects of the talks ranged from :

"The Public Health Department - its importance in modern life"  
to "Food Hygiene - At home and in the Shops."

A talk was given to the senior pupils of both Heanor Gate and Allestree Woodlands Secondary Schools just before they left school to start work, and also to a group of senior girls at St. Ronan's Private School at Duffield.

In addition four other lectures were given to different Women's Organisations in the district where the subject asked for was on food and food hygiene. The amount of interest shown afterwards during question time is much appreciated and steps are in hand for more of this type of work to be carried on.



## SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

### Slaughterhouses.

There are six licensed slaughterhouses in the district. One which was formerly used in connection with the wholesale trade has not been used during the year. One deals with pigs only and is also a bacon and pork products factory. One kills for the occupier's own retail trade and also for the wholesale trade, and on almost every week-end during the year an Inspector had to visit and inspect carcasses on either Saturday evening or Sunday. The other three slaughterhouses deal with animals for the retail trade, one of them being used by four retail butchers killing animals for their own trade, and thus making good use of the slaughterhouse on separate days.

### Meat Inspection.

1966 was the third year of implementation of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, and I am pleased to report that again 100% inspection was maintained for all classes of animals without calling in any outside help.

Accounts totalling £725.11.9d. were submitted to the occupiers of slaughterhouses for the fees chargeable for inspections carried out during the year, which re-coups the Council in part for the time spent by Public Health Inspectors on meat inspection.

Regulations 3 (2) and 3 (3) and 7 (3) which permitted certain exemptions from inspection and marking ceased to have effect on the 31st October, 1966. It is now illegal to remove any carcass from slaughterhouses until it has been inspected by the Meat Inspector and stamped with his official mark.

Amendments to the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 empowered local authorities (after consultation with the occupiers and users of private slaughterhouses and subject to a right of appeal by those users to the Minister) to fix the times at which slaughtering may take place in any private slaughterhouse. The Council considered the matter in October 1966 and were satisfied that the present arrangements for times of slaughtering were operating satisfactorily and decided not to exercise official control over hours of slaughtering.

### Poultry Inspection.

In the district we now have one poultry establishment where slaughtering and "rough plucking" of the poultry is carried out.

The total average through-put per week is 3,500 birds. No details are available as to the number of birds voluntarily condemned.



TOTALS FOR 1966.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed.	-	687	745	1189	40	9835	5605	-
Number inspected.	-	687	745	1189	40	9835	5605	-
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	1	-	-	4	26	4	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	32	134	82	1	265	44	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	-	4.80	17.98	6.89	12.50	2.95	0.85	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>								
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following is a list of meat and other foodstuffs found to be unsound or diseased and voluntarily surrendered :-

<u>Bullocks</u>	1 carcase 1 head 24 livers 7 part livers
<u>Cows</u>	1 part carcase 125 livers 6 part livers 1 heart 1 spleen
<u>Heifers</u>	3 heads 63 livers 9 part livers 4 sets of lungs 1 heart 2 mesenteric fats
<u>Calves</u>	4 carcase and all offal 1 part carcase
<u>Sheep and lambs</u>	26 carcasses and all offal 2 part carcasses 57 plucks 198 livers 6 part livers 2 sets of lungs
<u>Pigs</u>	4 carcasses and all offal 5 part carcasses 8 heads 7 plucks 26 sets of lungs 4 livers

The approximate weight of meat surrendered at the slaughterhouses was 2 tons. 15 cwts. 62 lbs.

Other Foodstuffs surrendered.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.
(a) Meat at retail shops	-	-	80
(b) Cooked meat and meat products	-	-	14
(c) Canned meats	-	5	77
(d) Fish	-	-	67
(e) Fruit and vegetables	1	0	87
(f) Other foods e.g. canned milk, soups, jams and puddings.	-	1	44
Total	1	9	19

Disposal of Unsound Food.

All diseased and unsound meat and offal is stained green before leaving the slaughterhouses and removed to authorised premises for sterilisation and all raw knacker meat sold for pets' meat is stained before sale.

Other unsound foods are disposed of on the refuse tips where several loads of material immediately cover it.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

(a) Sampling of Milk and Other Foods.

The duty of sampling milk and other foods for the purposes of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, falls upon the County Council, and I am indebted to Mr. J. Markland, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., County Analyst, for the following report :-

"248 samples, including 167 Milks, were taken in this area,

One sample of Channel Island Milk was deficient in fat.

One untreated Milk contained a trace of added water, another was fat deficient. In each case a Caution notice was issued.

Many of the Milk samples were tested for Antibiotics and a trace of penicillin was found in one untreated sample. The farmer was cautioned.

An imported jar of Lumpfish Roe contained the non-permitted colouring matter Brilliant Blue FCF. A formal sample will be taken.

Two different flavoured samples of the same brand of Icing Mixture used an incorrect description for one of the ingredients. The manufacturer was cautioned.

Following a consumer complaint Canned Corned Beef which had black spots on the meat was submitted for examination. Tests for metallic contamination were satisfactory and nothing harmful was found."

(b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed or preserved food intended for sale.

During the year two new premises were registered for the manufacture of meat products making a total of 20 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 14 in connection with the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meats intended for sale and 6 fish friers.

(c) Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream.

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 2 premises were registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream, and 113 premises were registered for the sale only of ice-cream.

During the summer months, eight samples of ice-cream manufactured in the district were taken as a check on cleanliness and efficiency of manufacture. All samples were given the Grade 1 category, (entirely satisfactory), by the Public Health Laboratory.

Arising out of this regular sampling, there is a spirit of co-operation between manufacturer and District Inspector, so that results always keep in this Grade 1.

(d) Food not of the nature, or substance, or quality demanded.

Several instances of food bought and found to be unsound were received in the year and in every case detailed investigations both locally at the shop and place of manufacture were carried out.

Manufacturers generally are most anxious to prevent similar cases occurring in the future and invariably institute new arrangements of checking or coding of products.

Cases in 1966 included a small can of corned beef with very dark meat - this was brought to the manufacturer's attention who confirmed that it was caused by the action of the tin plate on the meat and of causing sulphide staining. They are now experimenting on a new type of lacquer to combat this action.



A packet of cereals imported but packed locally was found to be infested with the mill moth. Investigation revealed a lack of proper stock rotation in the retail shop and no further action was necessary.

(e) Court Proceedings.

For selling ice-cream from a mobile van not in a clean condition and without hot water a firm was convicted during the year at Derby County Magistrates Court. This case underlines the need for constant inspections of the mobile as well as the fixed food premises.

Details of the case were :-

<u>Regulations 26 (1).</u>	Floor not clean, and not in such good order, repair and conditions to enable it to be effectively cleaned . . . .	fine £5. 0. 0.
<u>Regulations 28 (1).</u>	No adequate supply of clean and wholesome hot water . . . . .	fine £10. 0. 0.
	Advocates costs of . . . . .	<u>£10.10. 0.</u>
	Total	<u>£25.10. 0.</u>

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Many routine calls were made to every type of food premises, particular emphasis being given where food is prepared, cooked and/or served on the premises (e.g. Restaurants, Cafes, Fish and Chip Shops, Butchers Shops, and Schools and Hospital kitchens).

No cases came to light of premises warranting legal action, but many letters were sent drawing the occupiers' notice to matters requiring attention e.g. redecoration of premises, replacement of sinks or wash-hand basins. I am pleased to inform you that in all cases we received the full co-operation of the occupiers and much work was carried out to improve premises.

In May 1966 we wrote to all food premises in the district enclosing a food hygiene booklet and a series of posters and emphasised the constant need for personal cleanliness and clean habits particularly when preparing and cooking food.

I would repeat my advise of last year in that a word of praise by the housewife when conditions warrant it will do much to promote good food hygienic practices and likewise a word of disapproval when a dirty food habit is seen.

In Circular 1/67 issued by the Ministry of Health advising what to include in the annual report he requested in Paragraph 8 (c) details of food premises in the different trade categories and certain other information. This is included in the following table :-

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Trade Category.	No. of Premises.	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (Wash-hand basins).	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies. (Sinks for washing food and/or equipment) where open food is sold.	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19.
Wholesale Food Warehouses.	1	1	1	1
Hotels and Boarding Houses.	5	5	5	5
Public Houses and Clubs.	71	71	71	71
Restaurants.	4	4	4	4
Cafes and Snack Bars.	8	7	8	7
Works Canteens.	17	15	16	14
School Canteens.	30	30	30	30
Hospitals.	2	2	2	2
General Stores.	79	72	60	55
Grocers.	20	17	17	15
Greengrocers.	9	8	9	9
Butchers.	18	17	18	17
Fish Friers and Fishmongers.	6	6	6	6
Bakehouses.	1	1	1	1
Baker and Confectioner.	1	1	1	1
Ice-Cream Manufacturers.	2	2	2	2
Residential Homes.	4	4	4	4
Mobile Stores (Garaged in District).	2	NOT APPLICABLE. (Both vehicles are fitted with sinks and a suitable warm water supply).		
TOTALS.	280	261	255	244

## PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

Three new premises were licensed to store petroleum spirit for the first time during 1966 (capacity licensed 10,250 gallons), and extra storage tanks were installed at two existing premises increasing their capacities to 4,000 and 5,000 gallons respectively.

One premises previously licensed to store petroleum spirit changed over to storing diesel fuel and is not covered by this legislation and has accordingly been removed from the register.

Altogether there are now 79 premises licensed to store underground a total capacity of 94,700 gallons plus 1,896 gallons at "can stores", and all premises are subject to an inspection before the renewal of a licence to check that the conditions of the licence are being complied with.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES.

During 1966, three new caravan site licences were issued, involving 10 caravans, and one site which had previously been licensed for one caravan was removed from the register on the expiration of a limited permission.

The following table sets out the number of site licences in force at the end of 1966, parish by parish :-

## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

### SITE LICENCES GRANTED.

Parish.	Permanent Residential.		Holiday Season.		Totals.	
	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans.	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans.	No. of Sites.	No. of Caravans.
Alderwasley.*	7	163	1	4	8	167
Crich.	6	8	1	1	7	9
Dethick, Lea and Holloway.	2	8	3	5	5	13
Denby.	1	2	-	-	1	2
Hazelwood.	1	1	-	-	1	1
Holbrook.	2	2	-	-	2	2
Horsley.	1	2	-	-	1	2
Kilburn.	5	6	-	-	5	6
Kirk Langley.	2	3	-	-	2	3
Mackworth.	3	3	-	-	3	3
Mapperley.	1	1	-	-	1	1
Pentrich.	1	1	-	-	1	1
Shipley.	2	2	-	-	2	2
South Wingfield.	1	4	-	-	1	4
Weston Underwood.	1	1	-	-	1	1
Totals.	36	207	5	10	41	217

\*NOT INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE ARE :-

The site at Alderwasley licensed by the Caravan Club for 5 caravans and therefore exempt from licensing with the local authority.



PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following table gives details of the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1966.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS.		TYPE OF PROPERTY.	
		Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district.		14375	474
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.		436	17
b. Number infested by	(i) Rats	399	16
	(ii) Mice	55	4
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.		189	9
b. Number infested by	(i) Rats	171	5
	(ii) Mice	26	1
SEWERS.			
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year?		YES (See below)	
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND SEWERS.			
5. Any other points of interest?		Nil.	

SEWER TREATMENTS.

A routine survey of the sewerage system was undertaken during the year, particular attention being given to those parts of the system which are old.

Several infestations were found and these were suitably treated with poison until completely cleared.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for their co-operation in assisting with this unpleasant but essential duty.



## HOUSING ACTS, 1957 TO 1964.

### General Housing.

The following is a summary of the information submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government as to certain aspects of the Department's work during 1966, under the Housing Acts and the Public Health Act, 1936.

#### (A) REPAIR - HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Number of houses rendered fit after service of notices :

	Section 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act 1957.		Public Health and similar Local Acts.		Totals.	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal.	Informal	Formal
(a) By Owner	7	4	13	-	20	4
(b) By local authority	xxxx	-	xxxx	-	xxxx	-
Totals.	7	4	13	-	20	4

#### (B) BEYOND REPAIR - HOUSING ACT 1957.

##### (a) INDIVIDUAL HOUSES.

Number of 1. undertakings accepted (section 16)	4
2. closing orders made (section 17)	1
3. demolition orders made (section 17)	4
4. closing orders made (section 18)	-
5. " " determined (section 27)	-
6. closing orders revoked and demolition orders substituted (section 28)	-
7. houses demolished following demolition orders	1
8. numbers of people displaced (a) individuals	8
(b) families	2

##### (b) CLEARANCE AREAS.

Represented during year:-

1. Number of areas	3
2. Houses unfit for human habitation	9
3. " included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-
4. " on land acquired under 43 (2)	-
5. Numbers of people to be displaced (a) Individuals	15
(b) Families	4
6. Houses demolished by Local Authorities or Owners	
(a) Unfit	-
(b) Others	-
7. Numbers of people displaced (a) Individuals	1
(b) Families	-

# E. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

## (1) Standard.

1. Number of application Received
- " " " Approved
- " " " Refused
2. Number of dwellings improved

Owner/Occupiers		Tenanted	
Standard		Standard	
5 point	3 point	5 point	3 point
40	-	13	-
40	-	13	-
-	-	-	-
33	-	13	-

3. Amount paid in grants

£. s. d.  
6,684. 10. 11.

4. Average grant per house

143. 2. 10.

5. Number of amenities provided

(a) fixed bath	37
(b) shower	-
(c) wash-hand basin	40
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)	41
(e) water closet	
(1) within dwelling	45
(2) accessible from dwelling	-
(f) food store	10

## (2) Discretionary.

1. Number of applications Received
2. " " " Approved
3. " " " Refused
4. Number of dwellings Improved

Owner/Occupiers	Tenanted
3	2
3	2
-	-
4	1

5. Amount paid in grants

£. s. d.  
1,332. 5. 0.

6. Average grant per house

266. 9. 0.

## RENT ACT, 1957.

During 1966 no applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair.

No applications for cancellations of Certificates were received.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

The following table is a copy of the information required by the Minister of Labour in connection with factory premises.

1. - INSPECTIONS.

Premises (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Number of		
		Inspections. (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	71	8	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	1	3	Nil	Nil
Totals	74	11	Nil	Nil

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	2	-	2	None

Outwork (Section 133).

<u>Nature of Work.</u>	<u>No. of Outworkers.</u>
Wearing apparel	67.



## CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Under Section 1 of the Act it is an offence to emit 'dark' or 'black' smoke from industrial chimneys subject to certain safeguards as to lighting up from cold, mechanical failure, and for certain times as laid down by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Period) Regulations, 1958. However five contraventions were recorded during the year and the firms concerned were given advice on how to eliminate the problem of atmospheric pollution and I am pleased to inform you that at 4 of these premises no further cause for complaint has been noted up to the time of writing. At the fifth premises, a county school, a further letter sent in 1967 has now had the desired effect and remedial work is in hand.

Under Section 3 three notifications were received of intention to install furnaces and also two others asked for "prior approval" which the Council granted.

Section 10 controls the height of chimneys and five approvals were given during the year; it was only necessary in one case to insist on a higher chimney, but this was agreed to by the Architects concerned. I would stress at this point that it is realised that from an architectural view point a low chimney is desirable, but on public health grounds when dealing with the invisible gases of combustion including sulphur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) a correct chimney height to eliminate low level pollution is the basic essential. It should be remembered that the looks of a thing does not affect a person's health and capacity to work, only perhaps his aesthetic views.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The following are details of the prescribed particulars included in the Annual Report submitted to the Minister of Labour under Section 60 of the Act :-

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	4	24	5
Retail Shops	5	80	33
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	-	2	1
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	3	16	2
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-
Totals	12	124	41

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES.



TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE.

Class of Workplace. (1)	Number of persons employed. (2)
Offices	168
Retail Shops	307
Wholesale departments, warehouses	23
Catering establishments open to the public	137
Canteens	4
Fuel storage depots	6
	Total 645
	Total Males 294
	Total Females 351

TABLE D - EXEMPTIONS.

Part I Space (Sec.5 (2)). . . . . Nil  
Part II Temperature (Sec.6) . . . . . Nil  
Part III Sanitary Conveniences (Sec.9) . . Nil  
Part IV Washing Facilities (Sec.10) . . . Nil

TABLE E - PROSECUTIONS.

- (a) No prosecutions were instituted during the year.
- (b) No complaints were made under Section 22.
- (c) No interim orders were granted.

TABLE F - INSPECTORS.

Four inspectors have been appointed under Section 52 (1) of the Act and no other staff are employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

### Registration.

As a result of the Public Health Inspector's knowledge of their respective districts cases continually come to light of premises changing hands without a new Form of Registration OSR 1, being submitted. In larger districts this may mean many annual reports may already be out of date as to approximate numbers of employees. It is now our intention to use the knowledge of the rating department on changes of ownership etc., in businesses to send out a circular reminding the people concerned of their responsibilities as far as this Act is concerned.

### Inspection of Premises.

Due to ill health and other office commitments in 1966 only 41 premises received a general inspection out of a total of 124, making an inspection rate of 33%.

### Operation of the General Provisions of the Act.

Unless a specific mention is made below of a Section, no problems or items worthy of comment were made or noted.

### Cleanliness (Section 4).

Informal notices were served during the year for several premises where the state of decoration and cleanliness one has come to expect in sales shops is below the "norm"? Several authorities have suggested a set standard of redecoration e.g. twice a year, once a year etc., but when one considers the problems of writing this into a set of Regulations the problems would be extremely difficult. It is considered that the only "yard stick" is the local inspector's own knowledge of the premises, type of business carried on, and how much it is used, so that a separate assessment can be made of each individual premises. Nevertheless no premises should be allowed to continue where dust is visible and cobwebs can be seen to hang on the walls. Another problem is in large premises where the floors are scrubbed clean by machinery. The machine operator must be told right from the start that the use of machinery is to help and assist, and never to replace hand cleaning under tables, shelves and in corners. The lighting of premises should be considered at the same time as cleansing, and employers reminded that light is more efficiently reflected from clean surfaces.

### Overcrowding (Section 5).

Last year's comments about the only office case of overcrowding (three people in a room 13'9" x 7'8" x 7'7" high - 725 cubic feet) was completely cancelled during the year as a new office block was completed and put into use, replacing the offending office block.

### Temperature (Section 6).

Lack of a thermometer is still the most common cause of non-compliance, the actual temperature generally being satisfactory. The Department has this year acquired two fountain pen type thermometers in brass carrying cases and these have been extremely useful in on the spot checks of temperatures emphasizing to employers the need to maintain reasonable temperatures.

One retail furnishing firm agreed at three of their shops to allow the front shop doors to be closed to give their employees an additional degree of comfort.



### Ventilation (Section 7).

One or two cases are still coming to light of new premises not complying with this section because although the plans as submitted for shopping centre development comply with the Building Regulations, the shop fitters themselves, to keep up the modern trend of "plate glass and chrome", forget the most essential item of opening lights. The original excuses of traffic noise and dust no longer apply in these shopping centres and a concerted effort by all Local Authority Officers is necessary.

### Lighting (Section 8).

More attention to the fitting of light points during construction is necessary. A case was noted of a warehouse in a large chemists shop where the lights and warehouse shelving were so positioned that the passages between the shelving were always in dark shadow. A little bit of co-operation between electrician and joiner during the final stages of completion would have prevented this arising. In another case a visit to shop premises at 4.00 p.m. one November afternoon revealed that there was no outside lighting in the yard at a suitable point to give adequate illumination for male staff to reach their toilet accommodation. This point is worth noting as there may be many similar cases where a daylight visit would not reveal anything wrong.

### Sanitary Accommodation (Section 9).

#### Sanitary Conveniences Regulations, 1964.

The new Building Regulations require that any sanitary accommodation provided in a new building shall not open directly into a room in which any person is habitually employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, or into any kitchen or scullery. A plan has to be approved under the Regulations where mere separation by a passageway is shown, but difficulty arises when an occupier of premises has to be informed that, in order to comply with offices and shops, and factory legislation, the separation must be by way of an intervening "ventilated" space. This anomaly has been pointed out to the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works. The wording "conveniently accessible" has not created any difficulties in this district because any multi-storey blocks are of recent construction with sanitary accommodation on every floor or on alternate floors.

### Floors, passages and stairs (Section 16).

One or two cases of no handrails came to light but these were soon provided after the occupier received an Informal Notice. Two cases of cellar steps being open and not sufficiently guarded were noted and these have now been provided with a wooden bar at waist height which can be easily and readily moved when the stairs are required.

### Information for employees (Section 50).

As this Act is a national Act it is considered that the necessary abstracts OSR 9, OSR 9A and OSR 9B should be made far more easily obtainable and to this end it would be useful if the larger stationers in every town were made aware of the need to stock these Abstracts.

### Accidents.

Only two accidents were reported in the year out of a total of 645 employees in Registered Premises.

Both were reported by a large Supermarket in the area and both were investigated.

The first one involved a 29 year old man who was stacking cases in the store-room with an assistant when through lack of teamwork and concentration on both people concerned it lead to a case being dropped by one of the staff on the foot of the other from a height of 6'0". No further action was considered necessary except to remind both men that jobs like this require teamwork.

The second accident reported involved a female member of the staff who suffered a back injury when placing a large carton of soap powder onto the trolley provided. After investigation it was considered that as the base of the trolley provided was only 6" from the ground, for heavy packages an alternate trolley with a shelf at waist height would be of benefit to staff and prevent unnecessary bending. This was provided very readily by the firm when their attention was drawn to the matter.

#### General Remarks.

Steady progress in the implementation of the Act is noted, and employers are accepting the Act as a necessity in keeping their present staff and encouraging new employees.

#### ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

<u>Section.</u>			<u>Section.</u>		
4	Cleanliness	7	13	Sitting facilities	
5	Overcrowding	-	14	Seats (sedentary workers)	
6	Temperature	7	15	Eating facilities	
7	Ventilation	1	16	Floors, passages and stairs	
8	Lighting	5	17	Fencing exposed machinery	
9	Sanitary Conveniences	10	18	Protection of Young Persons	
10	Washing facilities	6	19	Training of Young Persons	
11	Drinking water	-	23	Prohibition of heavy work	
12	Clothing accommodation	2	24	First Aid Requirements	
				Total	5



## GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

In addition to the visits and inspections indicated in other tables in the report, the following information is given as to several other types of premises inspected during 1966.

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>No. on Register.</u>	<u>No. of Inspections.</u>
Bakehouses	1	2
Ice-Cream premises (a) Manufacturers	2	9
(b) Dealers only	115	74
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.	20	21
All food premises (including above).	280	215
Slaughterhouses (Private)	6	867
Knacker's Yards	1	5
Factories and Workplaces	74	11
Outworkers	67	4
Caravan Sites	41	90

## WATER SUPPLIES.

A number of water samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, mainly because the provision of an adequate supply of wholesome water is pre-requisite to the approval of improvement grants. A series of samples are taken from each premises, and during 1966, twenty-two samples were submitted to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination, involving eight dwelling houses, one cafe premises, and one licensed caravan site.

When supplies are reported to be unsuitable, attempts are made to obtain an alternative supply, or chlorination of the existing supply is suggested along with advice as to means of eliminating the source of pollution, and as a last resort all users are advised to boil the water before using it for drinking purposes.

The following samples have been submitted by the Department, to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

	<u>Submitted for Chemical Analysis.</u>			<u>Submitted for Bacteriological Examination.</u>		
	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satis- factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Satis- factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory.</u>
Public Supplies :						
Treated	Nil	-	-	1	1	-
Untreated	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-
Private Supplies:						
Treated	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-
Untreated	Nil	-	-	22	10	12

The following observations as to water supplies have been received from Mr. I.G. Edwards, the Engineer and General Manager of the South Derbyshire Water Board.

- (a) The water supply to the area has been adequate in quantity and generally satisfactory in quality.
- (b) Regular examination is made of both raw and treated water. A total of 147 bacteriological, 5 chemical and 138 partial chemical samples were taken during the year, both at the works and from various points in the Rural District. Of the 147 bacteriological samples, five indicated the presence of coliforms. Further check samples indicated coliform-free waters.
- (c) The supply to the area is derived mainly from the three sources shown overleaf on Pages 44 to 49. These are typical of the water supplied over the whole District.
- (d) None of the water as supplied to the consumer in this area is liable to plumbo-solvent action.
- (e) All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.
- (f) The number of dwelling houses, houses and shops, and the estimated population is shown on the attached list. I have no record as to the number of supplies by means of standpipes.

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD.

HELPER RURAL DISTRICT.

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings Supplied.</u>
Alderwasley	8
Allestree	3381
Ashleyhay	-
Crich	927
Darley Abbey	1134
Denby	621
Dethick, Lea and Holloway	358
Duffield	1508
Hazelwood	82
Holbrook	595
Horsley	212
Horsley Woodhouse	443
Idridgehay	61
Kedleston	12
Kilburn	780
Kirk Langley	153
Mackworth	45
Mapperley	108
Pentrich	52
Quarndon	542
Ravensdale Park	2
Shipley	253
Shottle	41
Smalley	558
South Wingfield	536
Turnditch	74
Weston Underwood	42
Windley	42
Total	<u>12570</u>

Estimated population supplied 36,201.

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD  
LABORATORY AT LITTLE EATON.  
CHEMICAL AND MINERAL ANALYSIS.  
TYPICAL ANALYSIS OF SUPPLY -  
DENBY AREA.

Source : Homesford.

(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.:

Colour (Hazen)	<1
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	2
Taste	Normal
Odour	Nil
Suspended matter (microscopical examination)	-

(b) CHEMICAL ANALYSIS :

pH	7.8
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C	360

Parts per Million

Residual Chlorine :-

Free	-
Monochloramines	-
Di Chloramines	-
Total	0.07
Free and Saline Ammonia as N	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Nitrite Nitrogen as N	0.006
Nitrate Nitrogen as N	0.8
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	< 0.10
Dissolved Oxygen	9.2
B.O.D.	-
Free CO <sub>2</sub>	4.0
Total Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> :-	
Temporary	140
Permanent	58
Total	198
Calcium Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	254
Suspended solids (dried at 105°C)	-



Parts per Million.

(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS :

Calcium as Ca	57.0
Magnesium as Mg	12.0
Sodium as Na	6.0
Potassium as K	1.0
Iron as Fe	0.05
Manganese as Mn	None detected
Copper as Cu	< 0.05
Lead as Pb	< 0.05
Zinc as Zn	0.05
Aluminium as Al	-
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	9.0
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	50.0
Chlorides as Cl	19.0
Fluorides as F	0.51
Phosphates as PO <sub>4</sub>	-
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> (calculated)	3.7

SOUTH-DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD.

LABORATORY AT LITTLE EATON.

CHEMICAL AND MINERAL ANALYSIS.

TYPICAL ANALYSIS - ALLESTREE AREA.

Source : Little Eaton Pumping  
Station and Derwent Val

(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION :

Colour (Hazen)	3
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	< 1
Taste	Normal
Odour	Nil

Suspended matter (microscopical examination) -

(b) CHEMICAL ANALYSIS :

pH	7.8
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C	345

Parts per Million.

Residual Chlorine :-

Free	-
Monochloramines	-
Di Chloramines	-
Total	0.02
Free and Saline Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Nitrite Nitrogen as N	< 0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen as N	0.75
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	< 0.10
Dissolved Oxygen	10.3
B.O.D.	-
Free CO <sub>2</sub>	2.8
Total Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> :-	
Temporary	93
Permanent	59
Total	152
Calcium Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	240
Suspended solids (dried at 105°C)	-

(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS :

Calcium as Ca	49
Magnesium as Mg	6.8
Sodium as Na	15.0
Potassium as K	2.0
Iron as Fe	0.10
Manganese as Mn	0.05
Copper as Cu	< 0.05
Lead as Pb	< 0.05
Zinc as Zn	< 0.05
Aluminium as Al	0.03
Silica as $\text{SiO}_2$	9.0
Sulphates as $\text{SO}_4$	65.0
Chlorides as Cl	35
Fluorides as F	0.30
Phosphates as $\text{PO}_4$	-
Nitrate as $\text{NO}_3$ (calculated)	3.5

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD.

LABORATORY AT LITTLE EATON.

CHEMICAL AND MINERAL ANALYSIS.

TYPICAL ANALYSIS OF SUPPLY -  
SMALLEY, DUFFIELD, FRITCHLEY,  
MAPPERLEY AREAS.

Source Derwent Valley.

(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.:

Colour (Hazen)	5
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	< 1
Taste	Normal
Odour	Nil
Suspended matter (microscopical examination)	-

(b) CHEMICAL ANALYSIS :

pH	9.2
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C	115
Residual Chlorine :-	<u>Parts per Million.</u>
Residual Chlorine :-	
Free	-
Monochloramines	-
Di Chloramines	-
Total	0.18
Free and Saline Ammonia as N	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Nitrite Nitrogen as N	0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen as N	0.40
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.40
Dissolved Oxygen	12.0
B.O.D.	-
Free CO <sub>2</sub>	Nil
Total Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> :-	
Temporary	18
Permanent	29
Total	52
Calcium Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	-
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	90
Suspended solids (dried at 105°C)	-



Parts per Million.

(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS :

Calcium as Ca	13.0
Magnesium as Mg	4.0
Sodium as Na	5.0
Potassium as K	1.1
Iron as Fe	0.05
Manganese as Mn	0.04
Copper as Cu	< 0.05
Lead as Pb	< 0.05
Zinc as Zn	< 0.05
Aluminium as Al	0.10
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	8.0
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	30.0
Chlorides as Cl	10.0
Fluorides as F	0.15
Phosphates as PO <sub>4</sub>	—
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> (calculated)	1.6

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

I give below my observations on the sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in the district in my capacity as Engineer and Surveyor :

The following schemes have been completed during the year.

1. Weston Underwood Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.
2. Lea Bridge Pumping Station and sewers to serve four properties.

The present position with regard to new schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal is as set out below :-

3. Hazelwood. The scheme has been approved by the Ministry, but in view of the continuing need to restrict capital expenditure to essential works, the Council have been asked to consider its deferment. They have objected strongly to this and are pressing the Ministry for permission to invite tenders.

4. Kirk Langley. This scheme has now been approved by the Ministry and tenders are being invited.

5. Pentrich. The County Council have now approved these proposals and the scheme is being forwarded to the Ministry for their consideration.

The preparation of the following schemes is proceeding :-

6. Sewerage and sewage disposal to serve the parishes of Kilburn, Holbrook, Horsley Woodhouse and Smalley.
7. New sewage disposal works to replace four obsolete works at South Wingfield.
8. Consulting Engineers are preparing schemes for extensions to Duffield and Kilburn Sewage Disposal Works.

<u>DRAINAGE.</u>	<u>No. of Houses.</u>	<u>Estimated Population Involved.</u>
No. of houses in district connected to sewers (Estimated)	12,378	34,878
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers (Estimated)	1,194	3,142
No. of connections made during the year		
(a) existing houses	13	
(b) new houses	330	
(c) other premises	Nil	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's	27	



